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The pods average from four to six inches long, bearing two, three and four seeds, which are flat upon one side and convex upon the other and a half-inch in diameter. The wall of the pod is quite thick and develops in drying a remarkable degree of tension. Other members of the Leguminosae are noted for their casting of the seeds; but the undersigned has observed nothing that will compare in volume of sound or of projection distance with the *Wistaria*.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

DECEMBER 9, 1896.

Notes upon Maine Plants.

BY F. L. HARVEY.

The following Maine plants were detected during the past season. Several are not recorded in Fernald's Catalogue or Supplement. Some are added for locality.

Ancmone cylindrica Gray. Pastures, E. Auburn, Me., June, 1896. E. D. Merrill.

Cardamine Pennsylvanica Muhl. Rocky hillsides at the base of a shaded cliff. Abundant. Growing as though native, E. Auburn, June to Oct., 1896. E. D. Merrill.

Silene nivea Otth. Bank of the Stillwater River near Orono, Me., on a north hillside. The patch was nearly a rod square. July, 1896. F. L. Harvey.

Koellia flexuosa (Walt.) MacM. (*Pycnanthemum linifolium* Pursh). Field, Brownfield, Me., August, 1896. E. D. Merrill.

Stachys palustris L. This was excluded from the Maine Flora by Mr. Fernald, as no station was known. Growing abundantly on the islands of Penobscot Bay. Two Bush Island, F. L. Harvey; Pond Island, O. W. Knight, August, 1896.

Polygonum lapathifolium nodosum (Pers.) Small. Waste places, E. Auburn, E. D. Merrill. We also found this at Jackman last season.

Polygonum littorale Link. Waste places, Orono, Me., 1896. O. W. Knight.

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. A single robust specimen growing near a garden in E. Auburn. E. D. Merrill.

Senecio viscosus L. Quite abundant on Western Sister Island, near Mt. Desert, Long Island, Penobscot Bay, August, 1896. F. L. Harvey. Growing with *Solanum nigrum*.

Panicum agrostidiforme Lam. (*Panicum agrostoides* Muhl.). Along roadsides, Brownfield, Me., August, 1896. For locality. E. D. Merrill.

Panicum lanuginosum Ell. A form with long soft hairs was referred to Prof. Scribner, who named it as above doubtfully. Our *Panicums* need careful study. E. Auburn, July, 1896. E. D. Merrill.

Lolium temulentum L. A few specimens found near the Still-water river, Orono, Me., July, 1896. F. L. Harvey. Probably introduced.

Agrostis Novae-Angliae Tuck. Low ground. Grasslands, E. Auburn, July, 1896. E. D. Merrill.

An undescribed Species of *Gilia*.

GILIA LAXIFLORA (Coulter).

Gilia Macombii laxiflora Coulter, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 1: 44. 1890.

This *Gilia* is undoubtedly worthy of specific rank, and its relationship seems to be with *Gilia longiflora* Don, rather than with the species of which it was made a variety. It may be characterized as follows:

Annual, about 3 dm. high, erect, branching, glabrous except the calyx, pedicels and growing stem, which are minutely glandular; leaves pinnate with slender divisions, mucronate-tipped, the upper few-lobed or entire; inflorescence scattering, with flowers on slender pedicels 1–2 cm. long, the corolla white or bluish tinted, slender, 10–15 mm., the lobes ovate, pointed, 4–5 mm. long, the filaments included, unequally inserted; tube of the calyx 5 mm. long, with subulate teeth $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 mm. long; capsule 10 mm. long, having 6 seeds in each cell, which develop mucilaginous threads when wetted.

It is found on the plains about New Windsor, Colo., and has quite an extensive range. It blossoms from June to September. The flowers are smaller and are not showy as are those of *Gilia longiflora*. I intended to describe this *Gilia* under another name, but Mr. P. A. Rydberg compared it with type specimens in the